surround the sturgeon, who, with their young follow the smaller fish shorewards. The most perfect stience is maintained until the signal is given by one of the oldest or most experienced baulers, when all unite in raising a most infernal din. The fish, frightened and not knowing which way to turn are driven into shoal water, where they are left by the receding tide. Sturgeon fat is considered a great husury, and is preserved in long strips, to which the skin is attached. Salmon and white fish abound in the larger rivers emptying into the sound. The natives have two kinds of houses, one for winter and one for summer use. The winter house is built partially under ground, being excavated to the depth of two or three feet; is usually about twenty feet square, with a pyramid-shaped roof, and with no windows except a square hole in the crown of the roof, which, in bad weather is covered with a piece of gut or thin skin. Being almost entirely covered with earth, it resembles a mound more than anything else. The entrance is usually through a passage way about fourteen feet in length, excavated to a level with the interior of the house. The inner end of this corridor or hall, so to call it, is separated from the rooms by a hanging bear or deer skin. Having crawled through the charance one comes upon a scene whose fifth is indescribable. The centre of the metrior is dug out to the depth of twelve or eighteen tuches, and serves as a fireplace. Around three sides of the room are raised benches of earth, which rerve as tables, beds and chairs, while the fourth side is the receptacle for the provisions, bides, oil, and all the dods and ends which are comprised among the natives' necessaries of life. The house for summer use is usually built of affit wood, and differs only from the winter house in having an elliptical opening—three or four windows instead of one, and no fireplace.

The storchouses or magnatines, of which there are one or more in each community, are raised about ten feet from the ground, as a protection agains

The storchouses or macazines, of which there are one more in each community, are raised about ten feet as the ground, as a protection against dogs, wolves dinice. In these buildings, when the natives are out to leave their houses for fishing, &c. are placed the ods of the entire community, and it is said at robberies are almost unknown. In each large or community is a public house, called the natives a "kallm," built after the fash-a of the winter house, though much larger (sometimes, is said, being sixty feet square), and having rows of ats runing one above another as in an amphitheatre, is is appropriated to the use of guests or travellers; rives as a council house and ball, in which are held all asts and religious ceremonies; is the general bath wase, and taxally the sleeping place of the men and ale children.

The foot of these people, like that of all northern races, is more or less of a greasy nature. Their cooking is very simple, but they never eat raw meat, except in extreme cases. They do not gormandize as the Esquimans are said to do. In the morning, when awakened, a cup of water and from one to two pounds of dried or broiled lish is presented to each man by his wife, daughter, or some woman belonging to the community. The men usually eat in the "kajim," the women and children in their respective houses. At evening, or when returned from fishing, hunting or their journeys, each receives the same as in the morning, though occasionally there is added permican or cooked meat. Heads of salmon, and young dogs, fattled for the purpose, are considered huxuries, and usually reserved for festive occasions, as are also fish spawn and "iolkoosia," a kind of make minde from reindeer or isis fat. The use of tea and sugar, introduced by the Russians, is common wherever these articles can be purchased. Sugar is particularly esteemed a luxury.

The natives of Norton Sound, frequently having occasion to visit different portions of Behring Sea, are much more skilful than the southern tribes in the use of the "bidarka" and "bidarra," some of the latter being forty or fifty feet in length, and furnished with masts. The "bidarka," however, is the most commonly used. It is made of real or wolves' skin, similar in shape and appearance to the Esquimanx "kyak," and managed with almost moneewable dexterity and skill.

Since the occupation of this portion of the country by the Russians large numbers of the natives have been haptized into the Greek Church, though still retaining many of their old superstitions. Their original religion seems to have been akin to that prevailing among the original properties of the interior. They had a general belief in good or bad spirits, through whose influences they were made the religious of the country of the wind and the accordancy. Every passion had it divinity, and cash individual was responsible f

The Honoimlu brig Victoria was in the harbor when the expedition arrived. She had visited this harbor annually for the last ten or officen years for trading par-poses. Ivory, wairus teeth, whatelsone and oil, sable and fur skins are the principal articles purchased, in exchange for knives, powder, shot and cheap whiskey. The trade is not as large as it was a few years since, thands will valuable.

exchange for knives, powder, shot and cheap whiskey. The trade is not as large as it was a few years since, though said valuable.

Among the natives here the dog is used for purposes of transportation and travelling. This is generally the case among all the people inhabiting the coast—reindeer being assed in the interior.

The natives were busy preparing for their long winter, which commences early in October, when the bay is frequently frozon over. Their winter houses, which they were building axe similar in construction to those already described as in use around Norton Sound. Among the noisbles who visited the party was one "Physiciston," who had served as an interpreter to Moore during his stay here with the Plover. He is a shrewd, intelligent and honest appearing native, and celebrated among his people for his skill in catching the whales which come into this bay in the spring and autumn.

The substantial.

While here the expectation learned from the compander of the brig victoris of the departure of the pitate chemandical, and obtained a list of all the vessels lestroyed by her.

Soveniers of this stransfer without.

Since leaving Fort st. Michael the steamer Wright had third Behring Strait, making soundings and examinations of Port Charene, Grantly Harbor, and other places, with reservence to laying the submarine cable, arriving in Plover bay on the 17th of September, where she found the bark Palmetts. The steamer having taken on board Mr. Engeue Laborne, interpreter, sailed for the Gulf of Almstyt on the 27th of September.

Perforantionski.

The Golden Gate, are spending two days at Plover

the bars Paimette. The steamer having taken on board Mr. Rouyen Laborne, interpreter, sailed for the Gulf of Amstyr on the 27th of September.

The Golden Gate, after spending two days at Plover bay, sailed on the 28th of September for Petropaulovski, arriving on the 18th of September for Petropaulovski as similar, in general appearance, to that of San Francisco, and of about the same width. The shores are covered with low timber and chort berbage. Soveral very noticeable needle-shaped rocks are scattered along the shores on either side. On the northern side of the entrance is a lighthouse, which is illuminated, however, only when a vessel is seen approaching from the sea.

Proceeding inward, the barbor expands into a magnificent bay, well sheitered and capable of affording safe and convenient anchorage for an almost unlimited number of vessels. Within the larger bay, and separated from it by a promontory about three-fourths of a mile in length, is a smaller and more secure harbor, at the head of which stands the town.

The general appearance of the town is that of a place fast going to decay. The buildings of logs, having generally thatched roofs, are scattered and strangling in location and old and westher-beaten in appearance. Those occupied by officers of the government and by the foreigners, having painted roofs, and clap-boarded sides, sometimes painted, look much more neat. The population of the town is about three hundred, the argest proportion being in the employment of the povernment, which, in fact, may be said to support the place. The business and business facilities there found, present attractions for all classes, who remove thither as that as possible. The Russian government, at present very liberal, does all in its power to attrac

It is extremely doubiful, however, whether the lisheries here will ever pay, as those at Suka aircad supply the market and can furnish any quantity of fish required at much less cost than it can be done here. Most of the sables obtained here are sont to Europe—the American market not paying well. Ermine, which abound near here, do not, however, pay for collecting, and are only used by the ladies belonging to the officers' households. The fur of the black fox, which is ceasionally found here, is invariably sent to St. Petersburg, being the only fur worn poculiarly by the Coort. The skin of the black bear, which is plentiful, is seldom exported, but much used by all the inhabitants for various purposes.

Very little money is in circulation at Petropaulovski, all that there is, in fact, being that sent here by the government to its employees, and as these are frequently not paid for two or three years, there is very little seen. The currency in use is paper, redeemable at Irkutsk and Nicolaefak, which represents the silver rouble. The value of the rouble fluctuates a great deal, at the present time being only equal to about sixty cents.

The Americana here complain much about the decrease of business, and in the course of a year or two it is more than probable that not more than one foreign house will be left here. The Russian-American Company formerly had a depot at this place, but abandoned it within the last two or six years.

The peninsula of Kamschatka is immediately under the charge of the Ispravnik (literally "ruler"), who resides at Petropaulovski, and is the chief magistrate of the town. The Ispravnik reports to Gen. Kassakavitch, Governor of the coast and provinces of Siberia, residing at Nicolaefak, who is, in turn, subject to the orders of the Governor General of Fastern Siberia, residing at Irkutsk. As may be easily seen, an Ispravnik, inclined to be tyrannical and extortionate in a place so far removed from headquarters as this, has it in his power to render the inhabitants very miscrable. The presen

is served depending upon the enjoyment of the evening and the quanty of the guesta. All are extremely fond of dancing, the manner of which does not differ materially from the American. The favorite dance is the "Asmurka," a Cossack quadrille, seemingly interminable. After watching its progress for two hours and finding that the prologue of the dance has hardly been completed, one may be excused for not waiting to the end. A description is impossible. Official dinners and parry suppers are almost equally interminable. With the exception that fish usually precedes soup the courses follow each other much after the American and English fashion. Light wines and ale or porter are drank at table. Champagne, of which they are extravagantly fond, crowns the feast. Angelica and California wines in general are much used. On all occasions when friends are present a lunch table, with smoked and dried fish, meat, bread, cheese and several kinds of liquor, is constantly spread, and invitations to induke in "petnalsit cepla," or "lifteen drops," constantly follow each other. As a gentle-reminder of the approaching supper each guest is served with a cup of "countion" about an hour previous to it. Tea is constantly prepared and drank at all hours of the day in great quantities. Upon entering any house, no matter what may be the social position of the occupants, the stranger is almost immediately presented with a glass of this most delicious beverage. The "samavar" in which it is prepared is a brass urn, the low of part of which is simply a charcoal furnace, while the upper part contains water, which is constantly kept boiling, and into which tea is put as occasion requires. The excellence of the beverage arises from the fact that the tea is never bolled, as is too common among us, so f superior quality and steaming hot. Black tea is invariably used, and is imported from China over land. White signar alone is used by the Russians, brown sugar being entirely unknown even among the poorer classes.

All classes of people are great s

sugar being entirely unknown even among the poorer classes.

All classes of people are great amokers, and as the ladies are generally partial to their delicate papeiros, or exarettes, their presence is no bar to the enjoyment of the gentlemen. Pipes are rarely used, except among the lower classes. The Ruesian gentleman, ignorant of the pieasures of coloring a meerschaum, confines himself to a Manila eigar or cheroot.

A knowledge of the English language is spreading rapidly among these people. Nearly if not quite all of the efficers met with speak one or more languages beside Russian, and of all foreign languages English seems to be the most popular. All classes are constant and devout in their attendance upon the church. Several priests, with their families, reside here and mingle freely in society.

in their attendance upon the church. Several priests, with their families, reside here and mingle freely in society.

Here, as elsewhere on the Asiatic coast, the dog is used for all purposes of draught and transportation, reinder being only found in numbers farther in the interior. They saw here the finest specumens of Kamschatdale dogs, and during a short snow storm formed an idea of the pleasures and dangers of sledging. The dogs are about as large as a medium sized Newfoundland dog, weighing from fifty to seventy pounds, with shaggy hair, and intelligent and docile. For draughting purposes from seven to thirteen dogs are used, arranged in pairs. Such a team, attached to a 'narta,' will draw from dive hundred to seven hundred pounds, and travel for months at the rate of from fifty to sixty versit daily. For government and express purposes teams often consist of twenty or twenty-five dogs, and will not unfrequently travel one hundred versus a day. The endurance, speed, strength and activity of these animals can hardly be appreciated by those who have never seen them. They are for entirely upon the, one or two dried asimon per day being the allowance, which is given to them at night. In driving, the only guide is the voice of the driver, who relies upon the sagacity and intelligence of his leading dog. Remarkable stories are told of their sagacity in flading and keeping the road, the safety of the teamster often depending upon this. Well trained dogs command a good price, from fifty to one hundred roubles being paid for a good leader.

Game is plentiful, and fish abound in the brooks and harbor. Black bears are numerous, and sometimes, driven by hunger, approach the town. Wolves are frequently met with, though they are not considered dangerous.

quently met with, though they are not considered dangerous.

During the summer and autumn the town must be quite pleasant. The sides of the little hills among which it nestles are dotted with trees and covered with bright green herbage. The scenery about the town is grand and picturesque. Directly in rear of it, or rather to the northward, tower three large snow-capped peaks, from whose suremit smoke constantly rises, though there has been no eruption since 1857. Before the town stretches the magnificent bay, beyond which ranges of snowy mountains are piled in an interminable mass. Nor is the temperature here severe—the thermometer only averaging about fifteen degrees below freezing dering the spring and autumn, and two degrees below freezing den, who is 37 years of James Bur, den, who is 37 years of James Bur

winter season and the heavy anow storms. Snow has been known to fall to the depth of five feet during a single night.

The town is memorable on account of the battle fought here during the Crimean war, relies of which are numerous. The object to be gained by an assault on this place cannot be easily seen. The attack was made by troops landed from French and English vessels, who approached in the fullest confidence of victory. The Cossacks, though few in number, behaved most valiantly, and merit all the praise which can be bestowed upon them. So little did they expect to hold the town that the government officials had already prepared to leave, when news was received of the departure of the enemy. The greatest slaughter occurred from a masked battery near the beach, in rear of the town, and it is said that but one officer alone escaped. On the site of this battery, or not far from it, are creeted two crosses, in memory of the gallant dead of both parties. Shot and shell are scattered about here, though on account of the numerous accidents which have occurred from the explosion of the latter the inhabitants have been prohibited from touching them. At the point of the promontory separating the small harbor from the bay are the remains of a battery in the defence of which a gallant brother of Prince Makcontoff, the present Governor of Sitka, foll. Though unsuccessful at the first attack, the allies returned during the following year, and took possession with little or no resistance.

Upon the promontory referred to stands a next monu-

of resort.

THE ANADYR RIVER EXPLORATION PARTY.

The steamer Wright arrived at Petropaulovski from the Gulf of Anadyr on the 20th of October, having stoped at several important points along the coast. At the Anydyr river they found the party under Lieutenant MacRae, preparing for their winter journey. Everything seemed very favorable for a successful prosecution of their work. From the mouth of the Anadyr the schooner Milton Badger selled for San Francisco, October 14, having as passenger Lieutenant Jared Norton, who had been engaged in surveys and recomnoissances of harbors. Having seen the MacRae party fairly established in compretable quarters, the steamer left for Petropaulovski, Oc

fortable quarters, the steamer left for Petropaulovski, October 15.

CUCATIESY AND BOSPITALITY OF THE RUSSIANS.

From the time of the arrival of Colonel Bulkley up to the last moment of his stay the officers and passengers of both vessels were most cordially entertained. A constant succession of dinners, balls and parties kept all incessently employed. Nothing could exceed the generous, warm-hearted hospitality with which the members of the expedition were received by M. Malofiski, the Ispravnik; Captain Stitavot, Captain of the Port; Adjutant Muller, Aid-de-Camp to Governor Kashevaroff, and others, among whom were the American and German merchants, whose efforts to render their stay pleasant were untiring. All seemed to thoroughly appreciate the importance of the expedition and anxious to afford it every facility in their power. When the vessels left to return to San Francisco the Captain of the Port, the Ispravnik, and others, determined to see the very last of them, came to the beach, erected a tent and insisted upon a fareweil lunch.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST CABLE AND SANGUINE HOPES FOR THE NEW ONE-MR. FIELD'S BANQUET

number in shapes and stapes and s

but one so imperfect that none of the instruments save his galvanometer would speak through it. Mr. Varley, the present chief of the electrical department, is also consulting electrician of the Electric and International and of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies. A: Valentia, in 1858, he discovered that the cable which, after transmitting one memorable message so soon lost its vitality, was defective before it went to sea, and that the principal defect lay about three hundred miles from shore. In 1860 he went to Newfoundland to ascertain whether it was possible to resuectiate the cable, and after picking up several miles he found that the insulation of the recovered portions was absolutely unimpaired. Again in 1855 he was entrusted by the Atlante Telegraph Company with the duty of watching the centractors and reporting on their operations, Professor Thompson being associated with him in the performance of his responsible mission. Professor Wheatstone is an electrical veteran, whose well carned celebrity no one will venture to dispute. Among the other guests may be mentioned Captain Anderson, the gallant commander of the Great Eastern, who combines with the urbanity and manners of a gentleman an extensive knowledge of nautical-science, and more especially a lengthened experience of Atlantic navigation.

Several important facts were elected during the proceedings. Lord Catthness were obtained and engineer found the locality and got hold of the cable, with nothing but the sun, a sextuat and a chronometer to guide them on the trackless ocean. He therefore spoke, as he was entitled to do, with which the captain and engineer found the locality and got hold of the cable, on this point Captain Anderson and Commander Moriarty to piace the Great Eastern right over the cable. On this point Captain Anderson immelf spoke with a feeling of absolute certainty; while Mr. Varley stated that the independent observations of the daily and hourly position of the ship which is discussed the singular and college to the ship of the supr

A Magnificent Diror is to be erected at Chicago by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana and Rock Island Railroad Companies . near the river, on the south side. It will occupy an entire block, or perhaps be nearly two blocks in length, and when completed will be the finest in the world. It is to be so arranged that the arriving trains will come in on one side, and those departing leave from the other side of the depot. The depot will be of stone, with marble facings, and be entirely fireproof. Large towers, similar to those of the Illinois Central depot, will be erected on the front and rear of said depot, and when completed will resemble a castle or magnificent palace more than the depots of the present day.

or trouble her any more.

THE ARREST.

The arrest of the murderer was effected the following day. Suspicion was at once directed towards him on account of his having been seen in company with the deceased in the immediate neighborhood of the spot where the body of the murdered man was found. The officers found him at the house of Mrs. Durham's father, where he had engaged to work so as to be near the object of his guilty affection. Upon the person of the prisoner was found a likeness of Mrs. Durham and a pair of boots, which bener was also found a batch of letters, eighteen in she was on terms of criminal intimacy with Mayhew, try and go West. In one of these letters Mrs. Durham speaks of a child she has by Mayhew, and entreats

THE ESCAPE FROM PRISON AND RECAPTURE.

In the month of October last Mayhew and two

sim, for the salve of the little one, to fly with here some country where they could live at the peace, without her country deep the little exposed to the interference of her husband.

The transport years are a some control of the little exposed to the interference of her husband.

The transport is the private of the private and two fallow prisoners, watching that opportunity when he came in the girt them there are the part of the private and make the latter own when he came in the girt them there are proved quite someoffs, and two one of the transport of the private and the latter of the private an

incipled and he

INTERVIEW WITH OUR REPORTER.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Upton your reporter was afforded a lengthy interview with the condemned on the evening prior to the execution. Maybew was quite calm and self-possessed, and seemed rather glad than otherwise at the interview. When informed that if he had anything to say to the public the present was an excellent opportunity, his face brighteeod, and he remarked that he had a good deal to say. "I have a bad headache to night," he remarked, "and cannot collect my thoughts as I would wish; but I will do the heat I can." The prisoner then commenced to think over what he would say, and after musing in silence two or three minutes remarked.—
"Some people think that because I am not crying all the while I don't feel bad, but it is not so. God knows I feel bad enough. Sir, this is my first offence, and I feel the weight of it terribly."

Reporter—I understand that you have been in the army?

Maynew—Yes, sir, I was a private in the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers, and served twenty-two months.

Reporter—Is there anything you would like to communicate now for the purpose of publication?

Maynew—Well, I have a good deal to say if I could only think of it; I always bore a good character until I fell in with this married woman, and she led me into this scrape. Shortly after she was married, a year or more before the murder, she wanted me to poison Durham, asking me to buy some poison for her so as to kill him, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I would not do it. She was at me for about a month at that time, but I is correct

that time, but I was determined not to gratify her wish.

REFOREME—This confession that you have made, is it correct in the main or do you wish to add anything to it?

MAYMEW—It is correct in almost every particular.

At this juncture the counsel for the prisoner entered the prison and asked him how herfelt.

Maybew repiled that he felt prepared to die, but that he dreaded the form. He dreaded the way in which he was to die, that was all.

Conness—Well, I am glad to hear you say that you are prepared to die. You must not attach so much importance to the form of death; there are many more painful ways of dyinc.

MAYMEW—Well, I don't know; the form is the only thing I dread.

Goensel—You eught to feel easier now that your time of imprisonment is so soon to expire. You will not have many more hours of suffering.

MAYMEW—Well, I don't know that the sentence is a just one, and has fallen on the right man. It is better that it should be so than that an innocent man should suffer.

Coensel—I am glad to hear you express yourself in this way. I suppose you would not wish your sentence to be postponed, even if it was possible.

MAYMEW—No; I have no wish to have it postponed. By desire is to have the matter hurried up as quick as possible.

The counsel again expressed his satisfaction at finding his poor client in such a happy frame of mind, and then took his leave.

REFOREME—Have any efforts been made to obtain a commutation of your sentence?

MAYMEW—Nee; but not by my request. It was got up by my satter-in-law to gratify my mother. I would rather suffer death than perpetual imprisonment, and took no interest in the petition they got up. I don't think the petition ever reached the Governor.

REFOREME—How have the marty for up it would rather suffer death than perpetual imprisonment, and took no interest in the petition they got up. I don't think the petition ever reached the Governor.

REFOREME—The Sheriff has always been kind and attentive, and i owe him may thanks.

REFOREME—The show has held to the war.

REFOREME—The

and since then I have been living with my mother. I am twenty-three years of age and never was in a prison before. I believe that is all I have to say that would be of any interest to you.

Your reporter then withdrew, thanking the Sheriff for granting him such a protracted and unrestricted interview with this romarkable criminal.

MIRE EXECUTION.

On the morning of the execution the culprit arose at an early hour and partock of a light breakfast. He slept little during the night and had all the appearance of a man who was suffering intense mental agony. The Rev. Mr. Keating, of Fembroke, who has been a constant attendant on the condemned since his sentence, called upon Maybew about nine o'clock and remained closated with him till noon. The prisoner manifested deep penitence, and repeatedly pronounced his sentence a just one in every particular. He appeared very much depressed in spirits though, and sobbed violently when left alone. A number of newspaper editors from Rechester, Syracuse and Buffalo visited him by permission of the Sheriff; buthe did not seem disposed to converse with any degree of freedom, so they gracefully withdrew, leaving the prisoner to his meditations.

At one o'clock the jury and the members of the press were admitted to the yard where the scaffold was erected, and in about fifteen minutes afterwards the crowd outside—at least such of them as had tickets of admission—were permitted to enter. The Sheriff then addressed the crowd, enjoining strict silence and perfect order while the execution was going on, and announced that the culprit would be brought forth in a few minutes.

At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock the procession started from the prisoner's cell, and proceeded to the gallows with a steady step, and evinced more nerve than most people gave him credit for. He had evidently summoned all his courage to meet his death like a man; and the effort, contrary te the expociations of every one one, proved quite successful.

All being in readiness, the District Attorney read the deat

meet his death like a han; and all the expectations of every one one, proved quite successful.

All being in readiness, the District Attorney read the death warrant and handed it to the Sheriff for execution. Then followed a fervent prayer on behalf of the condemned by the clergyman.

Sheriff Upton then addressed the prisoner, saying be had just ten minutes to live, and that if he had anything to say then was the time.

MAYREW—I wish to say to my fellow creatures that I am truly sorry that I stained my hands with the blood of a fellow creature. I hope that my fate and my doom may be a warning to all. I think that my sentence is a just one, and that I ought to be executed. I wish to say to all young men, mind your parents. They will give you nothing but good advice. I die in the faith of Jesus Christ. When I leave here I bid you all good-bye hoping that we will meet above.

The Sheriff then told the culprit that he had ave minutes more to live and could employ the time in speaking if he liked, but Mayhew made no reply, and by his silence intimated to the Sheriff that he was ready to die. The rope was then adjusted to the neck of the unfortunate man, the sheriff pronounced the awful sentence, "Mayhew, your time has come," the latches was sprung, the weight fell and the body of the culpris was jerked violently into the air. For a few moments the unfortunate man struggled hard, but gradually his fortunate man, the sheriff pronounced the awful sentence, "Mayhew, your time has come," the latches was spring, the weight fell and the body of the culprit was jerked violently into the air. For a few moments the unfortunate man strongled hard, but gradually his spasms became lighter, and at six minutes they had see ed altogether. Mayhew might have died easier if the rope had been more skilfully adjusted, p. angs; but, aside from this, the arrangements of the sacriff were excellent in every respect.

The body, at the request of the culprit, was conveyed to the cemetery at Pembroke, there to be laid by the side of his father and sister.

Chief Justice Chase will on no account hold a term of he Supreme Court in Virginia as long as martial law revails there and the writ of habeas corpus is not se-

prevails there and the writ of haboas corpus is not stored.

In the case of Mrs. Brassfield, whose husband was recently assassinated in Utal, and who had, it will be membered, applied to the court for the custody of children, then in charge of another wife of the husbar 1 chem she abandoned to marry Brassf McCurdy has granted the petition, saying:—a judicial outrage, possible in no countrested jurisprudence or having any repy der the facts of this case, and through the countrested jurisprudence or having any repy der the facts of this case, and through the countrest of appointment of a guardian by the Frobate Ceurt, to take these children from their mother."

The Nashville Union of the lat of May says:—"V. e have heard it stated that the radicals of Tennessee are organizing secret societies, the members of which piedes the meselves, under the sanctity of an oath, to be true to the party."

Correspondence of the Chicago Times, from Madison.

as though some ocean fountain had broken from its gind basin, and was rushing with a maddened fury for the ternal destruction. The low lands are immasted, and appear like an extensive chain of lakes. Dams, bridges and habitations have been swept away and destroyed by the flood, and many lives lost. The loss to property will probably exceed one million dollars, but as yet it is impossible to form any correct estimate, owing to the complete interruption of communication. This morning the Dell bridge fell with a tremendous crash, and in a few moments was lost to view in the bolling, seething flood. Several persons crossing had barely reached the end when it gave way, and it was with the greatest difficulty they escaped with their lives. A number of ladies were standing on the rocks below the west end of the bridge, and only escaped being crushed to death by the falling timbers by the greatest mirance."

A convention of the sportamen of New York State is to

dimbers by the greatest miracte."

A convention of the sportamen of New York State is to be held at Palmyra on the 28th instant.

The Sait Lake (Utsh) Telegraph of April 7 has the fallowing: "Thirty-six years ago yesterlay, the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Pay Saints was organized in Fagette, Seneca county, State of New York. Elder Geo. A Smith kindly furnishes us the following names—the sampersons that constituted the first organization: Oliver Cowdery, Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Poter Whitmer, Jones of these had been baptized previously, but were all beptized on the day of organization."

The trial trip of the Pioneer, the first steam whales

The trial trip of the Pioneer, the first steam whaler ever built in this country, was made at New London, CL, on the 27th uit.

An Illinois judge has decided that a woman cannel maintain a suit for damages against her husband for putting her into an insane asylum under the pretence that she is insane.

The Daily Wisconsin of May 1, published at Milwackee, contains the following:—"We are informed that expenditure the pretence that we meighbors across the lake at New Haven, about twelve miles below Grand Holland, have had a tar and feathering affair. It seems that a Mra. Beebe, residing there has been living a disreputable life in the absence of her husband. A short time ago, just the time her husband returned, it leaked out that she had endeavored to induce a young girl to lead the life with her, which the girl returned, it leaked out that she had endeavored to induce a young girl to lead the life with her, which the girl returned. The neighbors went to the house, and while two hold her husband the rest stripped Mra. Beete and tarred and feathered her, when she was ordered eleave the place. The parties were brought before a justice, who discharged them."

Addison Evans, a citizen of Logansport, Ind., was arrested on the 27th uit, on a charge of murder, said have been committed eight or nine years ago. The arraw was made on complaint of a woman named litter, who says she had an illigitimate child by Evans, which he strangled after its hirth. He lately married a respectable lady of Evanswille, whereupon Mrs. Tister had him arrested.

The New Orleans Createst of the 29th mys:—A described his of the city, between an ex-Confederate and a federal of the city, between an ex-Confederate and a federal of the city, between an ex-Confederate and a federal of the city, between an ex-Confederate and a federal of the wind the federal received the bullet of his antagonist through both large, causing a dangerous and probably a family both lungs, causing a dangerous and probably a family the decided of the whole Confederate arm of the ingrist leg being broken. Though serious, his hurts are not dangerous. We believe the quite of the whole confederate army